Ought Mr. Clay to have Spoken ? Our country is involved in War-pearing out precious blood, wasting treasure and piling up a formidable Debt. This War is pronounced 'annatural even by our own Commander in Chief in a communication to the leader of the opposing host in the interval between two great battles. Nothing could be more palpably true. The two greatest Republics in the world mauling and mangling of the President nimself? Why should any patriot. each other, to the great acandal of Liberal Institotions, when neither has anything to gain but much to risk by the weakening of the other. Despotism cites their protracted, envenomed hostilities as proof positive that War is not a game of kings -that Republics can waste their strength and load themselves with debt in fratricidal bloodshed as well. This War is accustoming the Mexicans, (who were once extravagant in their admiration and inconsiderate in their imitation of this country. to hate and abhor us ; and there would seem to be reason to fear that they will call some European Prince to rule over them in order more effectually

to resist and Saffle us. In every aspect wherein sagacious men can view it, this War is not merely

defeat would be calamitous and humiliating, but in which triomph has its dangers scarcely less appall What shall it profit as to gain the whole of Mexico and lose our own liberties or shatter our

crime but a gross blander-a struggle in which | that glorious effort. But when that same Whig

The evil and the danger are obvious; the practi. cal deliverance is (or has been) involved in obscurity | equaled by our disgust. or doubt. We know well that a majority of the U. 8. Senate last Winter agreed in utter detestation of the War and in anxious desire that it should be terminated. Mr. Berrien's No-Territory resolution barely failed to receive a majority. Mr. Calhoun's far more exceptionable idea of taking a defensive line and guarding it—thus reconciling ourselves to the existence of a state of interminable though sluggish warfare-came near being adopted, for want of something better, and in utterdisgust at this aimless, miserable War. We know that lend ing Whig Senators said repeatedly to their friends who addressed them on the subject. 'We hate the War as thoroughly as you can—we wish it were dead and buried—but what can we do? If the President sends our troops to the Pacific and the Isthmus, can we leave them to perish? Must they not be fed, equipped and reinforced ? 'Do n't call it our War !' said a Carolinian sharply in reference to a casual remark; there is no part of the country where this War is more generally detested than in South-Carolina.'-So Congress talked and acted, deliberated and adjourned; the greater number heartily execrating the War yet ceding it. And some would have it go on so till

Not so Thomas Corwin, as the world well knows. Not so DANIEL WEBSTER, as his great Speech at Springfield last September attests. He then and there declared that Congress ought to inquire for what purpose this War is to be farther

prosecuted, and continues:

"I suppose a majority or the next House of Representatatives in Congress will be composed of Whire.

Suppose that to be the case, I say at once, unless the
President shall show to Congress that War is prosecuted for no purpose of acquisition or dominion, but no
purpose not connected directly with the safety of this
Union, then they ought not to grant may further supplies.

So Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, one of the mos eminent Whig Members of the House, whose ejection was halled with especial rejoicing by the Courier & Enquirer, because of his freedom from fanaticism and his patriotic course with regard to the War, declared in his Fancuil Hall Speech of the 3d inst. under the immediate inspiration of the great New-York triumph :

"There is, then, but one policy for us, if we are to pro-serve the peace of the country and the Union. This wer-must be stopped where it is. These abourd protonsions either for a part or the whole of Mexico must be aban-doned." Very algorificant also is the language of Silas

WRIGHT, in his official correspondence respecting the California Expedition:

"If it is designed to make our present war with Mexico and of senguard and appropriation of any part of the territory confessedly and indisputably hers. I think the design a mistaken one. "So far as the question of boundary is involved, I should be at all times ready to make a treaty establishing the some boundary which we climited at the commencement of the war. This I would do as a matter of sound and just principle, and equally as a matter of wise policy."

ent citizens was assesiled with acrimony by any professedly Whig journal, still less accused of taking sides with his country's enemies. Mr. WEB STER's Speech was copied in full into the Courier & Enquirer, without a symptom of censure that we can can recollect. All that journal's venom was reserved to be poured out upon one illustrious head, whitened with the frosts of seventy winters, but still towering proudly aloft, an unshrinking mark for the bullets of invoterate hostility in front or the poisoned arrows be prostrated; it cannot be dishenored: the veriest miscreant who would fain sully it with his foul breath knows well that a truer patriot never lived

than the man he would fain revile and expose to He who hopestly says that there was no need of a Speech from Mr. Clay at this time and on this subject, simply betrays his own gross ignorance. It was eminently necessary that the North mand credence and respect, that the better portion of the South do not desire or expect an expan sion of our Slave Territory-that, far from regarding Slavery as a good to be cherished, propagated, established, they profoundly realize that it is a formidable evil, to be deplored, limited and, so soon as may be, exterminated. True, Mr. Clay said this substantially in 1844, in one of those very Alabama letters which have subjected him to so much reproach, and which were used to his great but since then hardly a word has been heard from the South in the same spirit, while the little juntos of aspiring peliticians, whose sole hope otion is bound up in the favor of the slaveing and negro-trading interest, have filled the whole land with their rant in behalf of 'the South.' the South,' and its determination to have at least half the territory which may be wrested from Mexice to plant Slavery upon. This has naturally alarmed and aroused all parties at the North, and created an alarming sectional division and agitawhich threaten to shake the pillars of the Union. Hearing no voice from the Southern States but that of this little knot of Slavery propagandists, the Free States are led to regard their demand as

the general sentiment of the South, when nothing

could be more mistaken nor more mischievous. If

only to have burst this bubble, and shown that the

man in all the Slave States, and responded to by a

great public meeting of his fellow citizens, don't

want any more Slave Territory, Mr. Clay ought to

South, speaking through the most eminent

1849. Not bad for Louisiana.

Conn. on the 30th inst.

without a memoir?

ington as U. S. Senator via Buena Vista; of Hon H. S.

We fear his life has been prematurely ended by his i

Farmers' Library.

at the instance of the Agricultural Society of Al-

Hon. W. C. Rives, of the same county, has pro-

pounced The Farmers' Library the most valuable

agricultural work that " has appeared in his day.

So that if it be not extensive y patronised in Vi

ginis it will not be for want of the cordial approba-

fersonian Republican of the 11th inst.:

have made this Speech, and deserves much of his country for having done so. But that is not all. We have seen the War wastefully protracted a whole year because nobody in Congress seemed to know just how to set to work to end it. Nearly everybody felt that the War ought to be terminated, but one proposed one thing, another another, and the greater number od mute or puzzled, acquiescing in the contin uance of butchery because they could not see what else to do. In this crisis, Mr. Clay comes forward with a few direct, lucid, simple propositions, pointing ont a way to end the War forthwith. He does not disparage the gallant conduct of our armies, bat them ample justice; he does not propose to refuse them supplies or reinforcements; neither does he acquiesce in the idea of taking up a defensive position and undertaking to sit out a proud, ate, ignorant race on a line, which would be to protract the War for generations; but he says to Congress, 'Let us discard all delusive dreams of conquest and aggrandizement, and offer Mexico peace on terms which she will have no right and no reason to refuse. Let us repel the abrurdity of exacting the expenses of the War from those lot us proffer a fair and just settlement of the tion of the most emineut men of the State of all Parses boundary, and agree to take the Bay and parties. who are unable to pay and feed their own troops;

The West-Illinois-Labor and its Wants. Harbor of San Francisco, which seem desirable to Correspondence of The Tribune. GROVELAND, Tazewell Co. Ill. Oct. 25, 1847. ue, in satisfaction of the Indemnity which Mexico undoubtedly owed us at the commencement of the

Mr. GREELEY: Dear Sir-Having been a sub-

a fit location, crecting or purchasing a dwelling. It moving a family thither over the exectrable apologies for roads generally prevailing are by to means trifling, to a man who has no toam, no experience in pioneer life, and very little money. Then the water is not to be bad, (for want of time to dig wells, if for no other reason,) and the first two or three years of Western experience are pretty sure to be sickly. The little the pioneer has to sell must go cheap, while nearly everything he must must go cheap, while nearly everything he must hay is held dear. But Time, Faith, Energy, van quish all obstacles.

As to the class suffering for lack of Employment in our Cities, our correspondent seems not fally aware that they are generally persons recently arrived in the City, or who are not decidedly skillful and effective in any department of Useful Labor.—

In the speaker closed and the uncoalsed and the uncoalsed and the measurest of the wind party, yet this state regular nomineators of the Whig party, yet this state regular nomineators of the Whig party, yet this state regular nomineators of the Whig party, yet this state regular nomineators of the Whig party, yet this state regular nomineators of the Whig party, yet this state regular nomineators of the Whig party, yet this state. Which I submit, furnishes my vindication for dispartment, which I submit, furnishes my vindication for dispartment of the first two or the first speaker closed by strongly appealing to be and the time that the properties of the strongly appealing to be and the properties of the this part and the properties of the was not estable to the submit, furnishes my vindication for dispartments, which I submit, trinshes my vindication for the regular nomineation of the first which I submit, trinshes my vindication for the regular nomineation of the first which I submit, furnishes my vindication for the regular nomineation of the first which I submit, trinshes my vindication for the furnishe to the first two dread the section of the mand the c of fawning treachery in the rear. That head may states that Bossier has chosen a Whig represent | wells, if for no other reason,) and the first two or

and 1 (Natchitoches) to be elected. Conceding both these, there is a Whig majority of two in Joint Ballot, securing a Whig U. S. Senator in place of Hon. Henry Johnson, whose term expires in March, The Baltimore Sun. Loco. of vesterday says Many of them have received what is called a Lib-eral Education, and inck opportunity or natural faculty to make it the basis of an independent that the Whigs have carried the Legislature by a majority of two cortain on joint ballot, and perhaps livelihood; some have been educated to expecta-Hon, JOHN P. HALE, of N. H. will lecture tions of wealth which have not been realized; thou before the Young Men's Institute, New-Haven, sands have some smattering of Mercantile training. but are not wanted in Trade; many are deficient in bodily vigor or in manual dexterity. Very many the American Army in Mexico.

The Report, which is of great length, concludes by The Baltimore papers mention the arrival n that city of Col. Jefferson Davis, who comes to Washtheir finding or keeping such employment as they desire ; some do not know how to do anything they Foote, his colleague, from Mississippi : Com. Stockton, late Governor of California, and Col. Chas. A. May. but added reasons for finding them work and keeping them at it, but they sadly mar the facility of Rev. CHARLES VAN LOON, Pastor of a Presdoing so. Very few of the Fifty Thousand who byterian Church, in Poughkeepsie, died at that will be in want of employment here for the better place on Sunday evening last, aged 28 years. He was one of the noblest men we ever knew-eloquent, able, plous, and devoted heart and soul to the good of part of the next six months could earn a comfortable livelihood, were they at once transferred to Illihis fellowmen. The Temperance Cause had no more effective advocate, and he had lately returned from a lecturing tour in Ohio and the broad West, where he nois, although it be true that Labor is wanted there It is not precisely the labor that they are qualified inst at once to supply; and while the grass grows what

had done a great work for Humanity. As a friend of the down-trodden African Race, he had been eminent is the horse to do? As to Women, the case is somewhat different. and untiring : and in every good work (so far as it seembut not less difficult. Suppose there are Ten Thoued such to him) he labored earnestly and ungrudgingly. sand Women in New-York who would gladly find cessant labors. He was buried on Wednesday from his work and homes in Illinois, such as our corresponfather's in Albany .- Ought such a man to pass away dent describes: how are they to accomplish the journey !-- for most of those who are out of work are nearly out of money also. Suppose a thousand of them could raise the means, and were to find Hon. Andrew Stevenson's judgment as to the claims of The Farmers' Library on the patronage of the people of Virginia. themselves on the wharf at Chicago-what then? They are of course badly provided with friends in Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON, a few weeks since. this country, or they would not be in want of a chance to work for a living : they are likely to have bemarle, pronounced a very able address on the still fewer in Illinois than here. What would be Condition, Prospects and Wants of Agriculture in the natural presumption of the Illinoians with rethat State. In speaking of The Farmers' Library gard to their characters and capacities in view of and its Editor, he remarked, as appears in the Jefsuch a migration ! What would be their chances fersonian Republican of the 11th inst:

"It has thrown a gleam of interest over Agriculture, by collecting together and bringing to bear on the subject, a mass of information in all its departments and ought to be in the hands of every man engaged in agricultural pursuits, and to the library of every college and school in our State. Nor is it, as many suppose, an abstrace or metaphysical work. Its spirit, it is true, is highly philosophical and scientific, but there is scarcely a page of it from which instruction and pleasure may not be derived. Of its veteran Editor, I need say nothing to many of those present. Long distinguished in the walks of Agriculture, his services in the country than half the politiclass in it; and would to God that every man is his aphero would do his duty to his constry with the same zees and devotion, the same intelligence and the same success: that he has done, in his labors to advance and insprove the Agriculture of his country. God speed him success:

Hon, W. C. Rives, of the same county, has proof speedily finding employment at such wages and with such social advantages as our correspondent apeaks of? If he will but think farther and more profoundly, we are confident he will confess that even Illinois does not yet afford a final solution of the problem of Labor, its rights and wrongs, its

wants and aspirations. Ed. just been republished here by Scott & Co. 79 Pulton-st.

SERTCH OF THE THANKSGIVING SERMON

OF EEV. GARDINES SPRING, D.D. Yesterday morning the Brick Church Chapel was filled with a large and attentive audience on the oc-

Board of Aldermen,

MORRIS FRANKLIN, Esq. President, in the chair. A special meeting of the Board was called last evenng to receive and consider the report of the Committee to which had been referred a communication from His Honor the Mayor on the subject of the late victories of

submitting for adoption the resolutions in favor of causing a suitable medal, commemorative of the recent vic. might find to do. Their deficiencies or faults are tories in Mexico, with appropriate designs and inserip. tions, one of which to be presented to each surviving of-ficer and private of the New-York Regiment, as well as to the widows or eldest surviving member of the fami-lies of those who have fallen on the field of battle. The report was accepted and resolutions adopted.

ACCIDENT TO GOV. WHITCOME.-We copy the following from the Indianapolis Sentiael of the 17th

"We learned late last evening that a shocking seekdent happened to Gov. Whiteomb, on the down train of
railroad care yesterday, at Edinburg. The Governor
had stepped of the cars for a few moments, and was
about stepping on again while the cars were in motion.
His toot sipped, and he fell between the cars and the
platform of the depot, the cars whirling him around and
crushing his thighs as they went. The Governor was
insensible for some time after he was extricated, but
finally recovered consciousness. The exact character
and extent of the logury we are manble to state; but
from what we are toid, it will be some time, if ever, before he can recover."

Ex.Gov. McDowell.—The New-York Tribune seems to think that in our Saturday's paper we killed off Ex Gov. McDowell of Virginia, in rather a premature and unceremonlous manner, the Ex-Governor being still alive, rapidly convelescent, and in a fair way to represent his constituents in the next Congress. We are giad to bear it, and hope that he may live many years in the enjoyment of health and happiness. Our information of his death was drawn from the Rickment Exquirer, and we so stated at the time of its amouncement, and though we would not repeat a political statement from that paper without some qualification, yet in the matter of the death of one of their distinguished citizens we supposed its authority entitled to credit.

[Troy Daily Post.] Ex-Gov. McDowell. - The New-York Tribu

EDUCATION IN CHINA .- Some time ago, says the Encoation is China.—Some time ago, says the Observer, we published in our paper several inters relating to Miss Aldersey's boarding-school for girls in Ningpo. China. A sensyolent gentleman in Pennsylvania proposes to contribute one candred dollars toward supporting that school which has need of such sid, and he trusts that by calling public attention to it in this way, others may be induced to give of their shundance to the same object.

is support.

It contains articles on Prescott's Conquest of Peru, Erelips Life of Mr. Godolphin, Lechmann's Essays on Homark, Faddisan, Fampy Remble in Italy, Coral Reefs, English Etymologies, Jewish Disabilities and Partisments.

Prospects. The Review very bitterly takes ground
against the admission of Jaws into Parliament.

Horace Gray & Co.—The Boston Courier of
Thursday staires, that those withstanding intimutions to the
contrary, this firm has determined to wind upits affars.

One paper affirms that the assets of the farm exceed the
index of the prospects of the paper affirms that the assets of the farm exceed the
index of the properties of the contrary of the Saut proposition, It is swell known that for some time
the postive removal of an, pimple of the
same object.

The Julia Palmer.—At our last dates from
The Subman, Fampy Remble in Italy, Coral Reefs, English Etymologies, Jewish Disabilities and Parliaments.

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indicate of the course of the safety of
the Saut previous to the arrival of the Louisiana, night
before lart, greatless were entertained for refelection. To recombe long unamed. The following
official chote, expressing the decision of the Convection,
New Nature, Sept. 9, 1854.

The Laborer is Worthy of its Worthy of its Still, for cast leaves the same roof, the Court and
the same object.

The Subman, Late for the Saut previous to the arrival of the Louisiana, night
before lart, greatless were entertained, and the same too.

The Laborer is Hire.—Man
does not deal with his over leaves to descend
the course of the firm administration. It we well now was that for coordinate, and
the course of the course of the course of t

New-York State Election-1847. From the Albany Evening Journal

The control of the co Bottlessen, and the control in Me. Primary and the Control in the

culiar revived Mr Kinney's name, for the avowed purpose of defeating me and others and having a candidate of their own especial choice.

With this sudden renewal of Mr Kinney's name, the Convention met under considerable excitement and after a large number of ballotings, and as my friends declared, much management and irregular action, Mr. Kinney received a majority of the townships, though a majority of the delegates were not originally friendly to him. The subjects of compliant, among others, were a denial by the Convention, against the rules reported by the Convention, against the rules reported by the Convention of twenty thousand, a majority of whose delegates were for me, while each township was also allowed one vote; thus giving to fourteen small townships, with a population of about nineteen thousand, fourteen votes to one for Newark. The injustice of this was so apparent in the last Congressional Convention of this District, that the line quality was corrected. It will be recollected that the ratio of delegates, according to population, is the fixed rule in the State Conventions and those of this County.

It was also one of the complaints, that the Convention was subjected by a lew prominent leaders, to management and irregular action, (the particulars of which were put before the public at the time.) which tended to produce a result contrary, as was believed, to the unbiased wish of a majority of the delegates, and against the wishes of the popular portion of the Whig party. Concurring with my friends in the opinion that the decision of the Convention was not entitled to sanction, it was resolved not to submit to it, if divided action would not lead to the election of a political opponent.

The determination of the Democratic party not to present a candidate removed such a passibility, and left the context between twin Whigs. The lassies of that election is well known. Baveted all my life to Whig principles, and an unawevering triend to Henry Clay, if was at once recognized by the Whigs at Washington.

principles, and an unwaverior friend to Henry Clay. I was at once recognized by the Whigs at Washington. I concurred with them in the selection of their candidate for Speaker, and save but my vota as my first actorer atterward attending all their conferences, and cooperating by my efforts and votes in all the future actions of our friends in Congress. Their confidence was freely given from the first, without exception, and the friends of Mr. Clay especially however my with their warm friendship including the Kentucky delegation in both Houses, and particularly the lamented Speaker White and Mr. Garret Davis, the representative from Mr. Clay's district.

Ardoully desiring the nomination of Messrs Clay and Frelinghyusen in 1844, both at Washington and Baltimore, I became far more engaged in their success than I ever have for my own, and having assured my associates in Congress of my best efforts to secure them them the vose of New-Jersey, I was willing and preffered mysolf ready to make any personal sacrifice to secure it. In reference to my reflection to Congress, I freely stated to all who conferred with me, that my first wish was to cleet a Whig Governor, and secure the electoral vote for Clay and Frelloghuysen: that my friends in Congress had a full knowledge of my feelings, and that I did not wish again to enter the House of Representatives, if I could be deemed as having tejulously affected the election. In this spirit I stated that if any other candidate would be more likely to secure an increased vote for the electional ticket, I would cheerfully acquiesce in his support. district.

Ardently desiring the nomination of Mesors Clay and

his support.

After, as I presume, full consideration, I was unant-

for the Whige in this District and the State, by union

for the Whigs in this District and the State, by union and energy securing their Governor and electron's rote, and giving me 815 mere votes than the Electors, assured me that the Whig party approved my nomination, and that in addition I had received the votes of some political opponents. Hence I felt satisfied that all unpleasant past incidents were forgotten.

With the result I was content, and intended quitting political stations at the end of my second term. But it was not long before gentlemen in remote parts of the State presented my name for Governor. They made known to me their wishes long before any allusion was made to the subject by my friends in the Fifth District Indeed, when those friends did refer to it, it was to express their objections, and to advise me to to yield to these progressions from a distance. I was assured, however, by those who first named me, that leading gentlemen in the Fifth District who were favorable to Mr. Kinney in 1844, heat who approbated my reflection in 1844, were now friendly to my election, and that I could unite the Whig party better, and insure more certain success than any other candidate. These considerations

tract of letter dated

We are positively informed that Gen. Santa Anna has fixed his residence conformably in all to the orders which he has received on the subject from the Supreme Government and thence he intends to defend himself against him for his conduct as a military man. His companions in his retirement are only his chaplain and Gen. Staboli, with a small force of cavalry for the security of his person.—Gen. Alvarez, with the 3d, 7th and 9th Cuirassiers, and other requise troops with the Corps del Sur, have marched in the direction of Cuernavaca. Gen. Reyes also, with the fregitment of Hussars and other bodies, both cavalry and infantry, have taken their line of march to Queretaro, to put themselves at the disposition of the Supreme Government.

FROM HAYANA AND PERU.—By the brig Widgeon, Capt Bernard, we have received late Hayana papers but we find in them little news of general interest.

The Diario de la Marina states that Rubial is about to visit the United States and Hayana. The Habanaros seem to be awaiting his arrival with much impatience.

The same journal contains some extracts from the Message of President Castilla, of Peru. The President represents the state of the Republic as not very flourishing. Although it preserves amicable relations with distant Governments, the cation seems to be on the eve of a war with Bolivia. Senor Castilla thinks, however, that the difficulties between the two countries may be adjusted by the impending Congress of American Republics. The financial silairs seem to be desperate, the ordinary expenses far exceeding the income. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, public education has received every aid compatible with the deficiency of resources, and the conviction of its advantages and benefits. The number of scholars attending the public schools is stated to be 19,942.

From Hayana there is no local news of importance, N. O. Delta. FROM HAVANA AND PERU.-By the brig Wid-

MURDER OF THE COUNTESS OF GORRLITZ.—A statement of the tragical death of the Countess of Goerlitz, burnt to death at Darmstadt, has appeared in a German Joarnal. The Countess, by mysterious means, which at present are not unfolded in the least, was found burnt to death, near her writing deah, close to a hell-rope, which had not been pulled for assistance, and giving in fact the appearance of her death laving been sudden, though it could have been caused only by solicide or by assassination. The Countess had been burnt by the flames before her secretary. There was no stove or candiestick in the room, and the cause of the fire has not been discovered. No other article of furniture has been burnt. The head, neck, and part of the arm, were carbonised. It is supposed the unhappy woman, after having been murdered, was placed over a small stove, where she remained for some hours. Before the door was opened, the stove had been taken away, another position given the victim, and the event assumed the color of an accident. From the pretiminary inquest, it is conjectured that the fire was ignited to hide a murder by strangulation. It is well known that for some time past, though living undes the same roof, the Count and his wife nover as we each other. MURDER OF THE COUNTESS OF GOERLITZ .- A

THE LABORER'S ORISON AT SUNRIS How pure the air, how sweet the The dawy grass how vernal! What Reing hath croated these But thou, the great Eternal! A world of goodness apprads aroo A heaven above doth bless me:

A neares above doth bless me.
But man the fee of man is found,
And laws onjust opprose me!
I gird me for another day
Of laber unrequited:
My Father and my Delay!
When shall thus

My Father and my Deiry!

When shall these wrongs he righted?
Oh! stretch Thine hand out o'er this land
A strong, a just redresser,
And his the prestrate poor upstand,
And humble the oppressor.

We ask Thee for our daily bread,
Our (sable lives to cherish):
And lo! a bounteous feast is spread,
That none for lack thay perish.
But king and statesman, peer and priest,
Whom guile hath mude the stronger.
Have driven? Thy people from the feast,
Condermed to toll and hanger.
Oh, Lord! how long shall this prevail?

Whence Do Great Reforms Spring.—In societies, the order of reformations will be found to be the same: from the native force and inspired insight of some individual mind, that kindles, first itself, and then, by its irresistible intensity, a wider and wider sphere of souls; spirit being born of spirit, life, thought of thought. A higher clvilitation—by which I undorstand neither superior clothes, nor better houses, nor richer wises, nor oven more destructive guapowder—but a nobler system of ideas and aspirations, possessing a community, must commence, where slone ideas and aspirations can have a beginning, in somebody's mind. Hence, of all the more remarkable social revolutions, the seminal principles, the primitive type, may be traced to some man, whose spiritual greatness had force enough to convert generations and constitute an era in the world life, who preached with power some mighty repentance or transition of sentiment within the hearts of men, and thus render more near at head that "kingdom of heaven" for which all men sigh and good men toil. Private "repentance," ladividual moral energy, deep personal faith in some great connection of duty and religion, are the perquisites and causes of all social smelloration.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ Love And Shooting.—George Brown, a negro seed ningtoen, shot a colored girl named Mary Crane, in Banger, on Saturday evening, and afterward fired a pletol ball into his own mouth, thinking to commit suicide. The girl, who is only seventeen, and has a child two years old, had refused to marry flows, and hence the tragedy. It is thought, however, that both will recover.

The Headley Correspondence.

Naw York, Nov. 24, 1147.
To the Editors of The Tribune:
Mesers, Banca & Scripner having published a garbled report of a conversation with Rev. C. S. STEWART re specting his communication to Messra. Carey & Hart published to The Tribune of the Tod inst, I addressed to that gentleman the following note in perfect confidence that if he had intended to authorize those publishers to make

that if he had intended to authorize those publishers to make any statement as from him, he would have done to in his own words and under his signature.

My DEAR SIR: I have been under the impression that you saw the correspondence between Messes Bakes A. Scainner and Roy. J. T. Headley, referred to in my letter to Carry & Hist, of the 18th inst. Do you know that a correspondence did take place between those goutlemen on the subject of an interference with your work by My. Headley? If so, will you please state what are your recoilections in regard to it, and oblige.

Tours truly. JOHN S. TAYLOR?

To this lev. Mr. Srewart replied in a letter from which the following is an extract:

the following is an extract:

St. Jonn's Squark, Nov. 24, 1847.

"" I must heartly deprecate the introduction of my name in the newspaper alternation between Mesers. Baker & Schiener and Carry & Harr, and be; Messes. Baker & Schiffer and Carry & Hart, and ore that no farther reference may be made to it.

In reply to the note from you, just landed me, I would say that I have no recollection of having read the letters from Mc likesonery to Baker & Schiffer on the subject in question. I know, however, that a correspondence did take place in the Anthum of 1840 between these gentlemes again it, and that the result as reported to me at the time by one of the firm was such as to remove all apprehension of any publication from Mr. Infancey in conflict with that proposed by myself.

Respectfully, yours.

C. S. STEWART.

As Mr. Stewart and my elf have thus, for more than year had a distinct impression of the correspondence between Mesera Bakka & SCRIBBER and Rev. J. T. HEADLEY on this subject, the correctness of which impression is now denied by Bakka & SCRIBBER. Will those gentlements the matter to rest by publishing an AUTHENTICATED copy

If it shall appear that I have in any way misrepresented that correspondence, I shall be ready to render the most ample satisfaction for my unintended is justice.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN S. TAYLOR.

Business Notices.

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